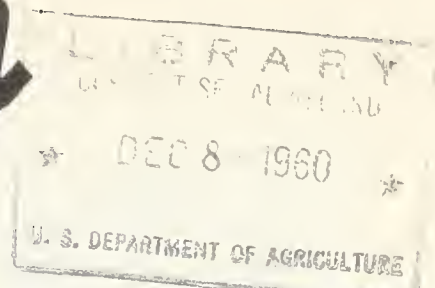


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p. 2

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-3100.

Food Balances in Foreign Countries. Part II. Estimates for 12 Countries in the Far East. FAS-M-101. 14 pp.

The Agricultural Import Trade of the European Free Trade Association. FAS-M-98. 8 pp.

World Exports and Production of Fats and Oils Set Record in 1960. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 28-60. 58 pp.

Japanese Harvest Sixth Consecutive Bumper Rice Crop; Other Crops Also Good. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 28-60. 8 pp.

The Netherlands -- Important Market for U.S. Tobacco. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 12-60. 7 pp.

U.S. Agricultural Trade With West Asia and Africa. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 25-60. 12 pp.

Foreign Agriculture magazine, November 1960.

Foreign Agricultural Trade Outlook Charts 1961. 59 pp. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. (35 cents).

PAKISTAN HAS LARGER CROP OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Pakistan's 1960 crop of flue-cured tobacco totaled 23 million pounds--about one-third larger than the previous harvest. A small further rise is forecast for the 1961 crop. Favorable growing conditions, larger acreages, and increased demand by cigarette manufacturers account for the step-up in production.

TURKEY'S TOBACCO EXPORTS DROP IN FIRST HALF OF 1960

Turkey exported 77 million pounds of tobacco during January-June 1960, compared with 104 million in the first 6 months of 1959. This was drop of 26 percent.

Most of this year's decline was in exports to the United States, Soviet Bloc countries, and West Germany. The total for the U.S.S.R. and other bloc countries this year was 17.4 million pounds, against 27.7 million in the comparable period of 1959. Exports to the United States were down about 4 million pounds from the 48 million purchased in the first half of 1959. Exports to West Germany were only one-fourth as large as a year earlier--3 million pounds, compared with 12 million.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Turkey, exports by country of destination,
January-June, 1958-60

Destination	January-June		
	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
United States.....	43,271	48,266	44,279
Czechoslovakia.....	9,006	8,597	6,391
Germany, East.....	12,733	6,138	4,167
Italy.....	2,988	1,996	3,415
Poland.....	8,642	8,687	3,239
Germany, West.....	15,345	12,201	3,042
Soviet Union.....	10,921	2,094	1,971
France.....	5,806	3,026	1,865
Hungary.....	3,554	2,203	1,645
Finland.....	1,099	1,223	1,508
Belgium.....	566	356	1,005
Austria.....	3,020	2,017	941
Switzerland.....	1,027	1,675	933
Others.....	7,115	5,591	2,844
Total.....	125,093	104,070	77,245

Tobacco Intelligence (London).

JAPAN SELLING MORE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

On October 17, the Japan Monopoly Corporation announced plans to place imported tobacco products on immediate sale in principal retail outlets in major cities. Previously, these products could be sold at only a few places, such as leading department stores, tourist hotels, and airports. After October 20, the number of authorized dealers was increased to nearly 1,000.

Reports indicate that the monopoly plans to market immediately 28 million cigarettes, 100,000 cigars, and 47,000 packages of pipe tobaccos, most of which were purchased in recent weeks. If demand warrants, foreign cigarettes offered for sale after December will be increased to 30 million pieces monthly. For these cigarettes, as well as for 300,000 cigars and 23,000 pounds of pipe tobacco, the monopoly has budgeted nearly \$1 million for purchases abroad between October 1, 1960, and March 31, 1961.

About 85 percent of that sum reportedly will be spent in the United States, and the rest used for tobacco products from the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Cuba.

WOOL PRICES LOWER AT NEW ZEALAND AUCTIONS

New Zealand wool prices at the first main sale of the 1960-61 season at Dunedin on October 19-21 were 10 to 15 percent lower than opening prices a year earlier. Prices of crossbred wools were down 10 to 12.5 percent and fine wools were off 12.5 to 15 percent.

The Wool Commission bought between 2 and 3 percent of the consignments of fine wools at Dunedin to support the market. During 1957-58 and 1958-59 the commission also supported the market but sold its accumulated stocks at higher prices during the 1959-60 season.

Wool prices at the second auction of the season, at Invercargill on October 25, were about the same as at Dunedin.

NEW ZEALAND'S MEAT EXPORTS OFF MODERATELY

New Zealand's meat exports during the year ended September 30, 1960, totaled 944 million pounds--down 6 percent from the large exports of a year earlier.

Only 13 percent of New Zealand's shipments went to the United States in 1959-60, compared with 18 percent a year earlier and 21 percent two years earlier. New Zealand's exports of lamb to the United States in 1959-60 were about the same as a year earlier, but shipments of mutton and beef were down considerably.

The United Kingdom received almost 76 percent of New Zealand's meat exports in 1959-60, and 74 percent a year earlier. Japan became the third largest foreign buyer in the season just ended.

MEAT: New Zealand's exports by country of destination,
years ending Sept. 30, 1958-60

Destination	Quantity			Percent of total		
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom.....	642.9	738.5	714.8	70.8	74.1	75.7
United States.....	190.7	182.1	126.0	21.0	18.3	13.3
Canada.....	23.9	13.9	19.1	2.6	1.4	2.0
Japan.....	5.7	10.9	28.7	0.7	1.1	3.0
Greece.....	5.4	11.1	10.9	0.6	1.1	1.2
West Indies.....	14.5	13.9	10.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
Germany.....	1.2	5.1	7.1	0.1	0.5	0.8
Venezuela.....	---	.7	6.1	---	---	0.6
Other countries.....	23.9	20.4	21.5	2.6	2.1	2.3
Total.....	908.2	996.6	944.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

IRELAND COMPLETES FIRST STEP IN BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

On December 5, 1960, Ireland will announce that 3 countries have become free of bovine tuberculosis. It is expected that 4 other counties will also be attested soon. To be attested, an area's cattle herds must pass 3 consecutive clear tuberculin tests.

This marks the first success of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Ireland. As a result, cattle from the attested counties will be allowed to enter the United Kingdom without being subjected to the 60-day isolation period and retesting.

When all counties become tuberculosis-free, exports of cattle to the United Kingdom are expected to increase considerably and exports of beef to the United States may decline from the high levels of 1959 and 1960.

On October 1, 1960, the United Kingdom successfully completed a similar program (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 7, 1960).

NEW SLAUGHTER PLANT FOR DARWIN, AUSTRALIA

A new slaughter plant to be built near Darwin, Australia, next year is scheduled to open early in 1962. This plant will slaughter the lower-grade cattle of that area for export, possibly to the United States.

A large slaughter plant was built at Darwin during the beef boom of World War I, but this plant soon became unprofitable and discontinued operations. In recent years, Darwin has shipped live cattle to the Orient and to slaughter plants on Queensland's east coast. Cattle supplies have been increasing along with the development of cattle ranches in the Northern Territory and construction of the hard-surfaced Stuart Highway from Alice Springs to Darwin which facilitates the northern movement of cattle. The Stuart Highway was built largely by the "Yanks" as a defense measure in World War II.

LARGE IRANIAN DATE PACK EXPECTED

Iran's 1960 production of dates is estimated at 155,000 short tons, compared with 135,000 in 1958, which was also an "on year" in the alternating production cycle. Production in 1959 was 125,000 tons. Quality of this year's pack is reported to be good.

DATES: Iran, supply and distribution, 1958, 1959, and forecast 1960

Item	1958	Preliminary 1959	Forecast 1960
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Production.....	135,000	125,000	155,000
Beginning stocks, Aug. 23.....	---	---	---
Imports.....	600	600	600
Total supply.....	135,600	125,600	155,600
Exports.....	28,910	31,000	39,000
Domestic disappearance.....	106,690	94,600	116,600
Ending stocks, Aug. 22.....	---	---	---
Total distribution.....	135,600	125,600	155,600

Exports of Iranian dates in the 1958-59 marketing year totaled 28,910 short tons. Major destinations included Oman (11,244 tons), United States (4,867 tons), U.S.S.R. (2,886 tons) India (2,635 tons), Kuwait (2,116 tons), and the United Kingdom (1,904 tons). During the 1959-60 marketing year, date exports were expected to reach 31,000 tons. Statistics on shipments are not yet available for all of 1959-60.

The Plan Organization packing plant at Khorramshahr has been completed and reportedly is ready to receive dates.

MEXICAN TOMATO PLANTINGS LAG THROUGH OCTOBER 20

During the 20-day period October 1 through October 20, growers in Mexico's Culican Valley planted 4,600 acres of ground tomatoes and 2,350 acres of pole tomatoes. This brought total plantings thus far this season to 15,300 acres of ground tomatoes and 5,050 acres of pole tomatoes.

About 60 percent of Mexico's tomato acreage is in the Culican Valley. Reports from other producing areas are not available. Total plantings during the 1959-60 season were 58,600 acres in ground tomatoes and 10,000 in pole tomatoes.

High temperatures during the first 20 days of October impeded the flowering of tomato plants. As a result, shipments of tomatoes in November will probably be low. Late-October and November plantings are expected to be much larger as weather improves.

ADVERSE WEATHER CUTS BRAZIL'S COCOA CROP

Adverse weather in the cocoa zone of Bahia, Brazil, reportedly has reduced the cocoa crop below expectations. Reports now indicate that in addition to well-publicized losses from pod rot, heavy rains have reduced the size of the harvest. The main crop (October 1960-April 1961) may be about one-third less than the bumper crop of 200 million pounds last season.

Cocoa deliveries to the port of Ilheus dropped as a result of the bad weather and consequent disruption of transport facilities. Exporters have been paying about 800 cruzeiros per arroba of 15 kilograms (about 13 U.S. cents per pound) for cocoa in the interior.

IRAN TO EXPAND GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES

The Export-Import Bank has approved a credit of \$4.3 million to the Imperial Government of Iran to finance purchase in the United States of machinery, equipment, and services for erection of metallic grain silos. The credit has been authorized for a term of 7 years at an annual interest rate of 5-3/4 percent.

The project calls for the construction of 4 silos of 10,000 metric tons capacity each, and 5 of 4,000 tons capacity each. They are to be located in the main grain-producing areas of northern and western Iran.

Completion of the 60,000 tons storage capacity will further reduce losses resulting from inadequate storage. It will also enable the government to maintain a larger grain supply. Approximately 80,000 tons capacity were added to the country's limited facilities early in 1960 when needed machinery was installed in elevators erected 20 years earlier but which were unusable because of lack of equipment.

GHANA COCOA PURCHASES AHEAD OF LAST SEASON

Ghanaian purchases of domestic cocoa in the first 4 weeks of the 1960-61 main-crop season amounted to 61,302 long tons (137,316,480 pounds).

In the corresponding period of 1959-60, 53,414 long tons (119,647,370 pounds) were purchased. The total 1959-60 crop reached an alltime high of 705 million pounds.

Ghana's cocoa exports for calendar 1959, at \$196 million, were the most valuable single commodity export for any African country south of the Sahara.

CANADA REVISES GRAIN ESTIMATES

Canada's 1960 grain estimates have been revised and are now estimated as follows in 1,000 bushels: wheat 489,624; oats 456,134; barley 207,036; and rye 10,125.

Current estimates show slight reductions from September forecasts for wheat, barley, and rye, while oats production is about 5 million bushels more than the September forecast.

NETHERLANDS IMPORTED MORE COARSE GRAINS IN 1959-60

Imports of coarse grains into the Netherlands during July-June 1959-60 totaled 2.7 million metric tons, compared with 2.3 million tons during the previous year. The increased requirement was the result of a smaller harvest in 1959 and an increase in livestock numbers.

Corn imports totaled 1.2 million tons, or about 45 percent of the total. More than half of it came from the United States. Argentina and Mexico were the other major suppliers.

Imports of grain sorghums ranked second in importance (about 26 percent of the total), amounting to 711,000 tons, compared with 542,000 in 1958-59. The bulk of the grain sorghums came from the United States and Argentina.

Barley imports were 454,000 tons, down 57,000 below the preceding year. Imports from the United States were 352,000 tons, compared with 448,000 the year before. Imports of oats totaled 317,000 tons--up 24,000 tons. About 64 percent of the oats originated in the United States

COARSE GRAINS: Netherlands imports, July-June 1958-59 and July-June 1959-60

Country of destination	Corn	Oats	Barley	Grain sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-June 1958-59:					
United States	569,681	192,491	448,133	407,323	1,617,628
Canada	15,674	--	3,824	--	19,498
Argentina	367,797	24,631	15,646	114,079	522,153
Australia	--	4,107	--	328	4,435
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,069	285	2,534	6,052	13,940
France	2,636	--	--	--	2,636
Germany, West	--	11	703	2,849	3,563
United Kingdom	--	--	21,477	--	21,477
U.S.S.R.	--	58,300	2,983	--	61,283
Yugoslavia	7,156	11,096	--	--	18,252
China (Mainland)	3,023	--	7,131	6,280	16,434
Philippines	6,176	--	--	--	6,176
Angola	2,790	--	--	--	2,790
Congo	5,875	--	--	--	5,875
Morocco	--	--	4,353	--	4,353
Portuguese Africa	4,097	--	--	--	4,097
Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	2,464	--	--	--	2,464
Tunisia	--	--	3,051	--	3,051
Union of South Africa :	12,116	--	--	--	12,116
Others	3,765	2,032	1,386	4,622	11,805
Total	1,008,319	292,953	511,221	541,533	2,354,026
July-June 1959-60:					
United States	636,102	202,488	352,176	515,592	1,706,358
Canada	34,039	21,457	17,433	--	72,929
Argentina	403,716	43,008	1,964	172,259	620,947
Australia	--	13,372	15,050	610	29,032
Mexico	103,930	--	--	--	103,930
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,982	1,995	3,184	7,043	17,204
France	1,056	450	25,222	--	26,728
Germany, West	--	991	920	--	1,911
United Kingdom	--	16,396	28,389	--	44,785
U.S.S.R.	--	11,416	--	--	11,416
Yugoslavia	23,840	--	--	--	23,840
China (Mainland)	11,957	--	9,263	12,566	33,786
Philippines	4,037	--	--	--	4,037
Angola	--	--	--	--	--
Congo	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--
Portuguese Africa	--	--	--	--	--
Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--
Union of South Africa :	--	5,219	--	--	5,219
Others	626	11	763	2,569	3,969
Total	1,224,285	316,803	454,364	710,639	2,706,091

**WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES: Wholesale prices at specified markets,
with comparisons
(U. S. cents per pound)**

Country, market, and description	Butter				Cheese			
	1960	Quotations			1960	Quotations		
		Cur- rent	Month earlier	Year earlier		Cur- rent	Month earlier	Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
New Zealand, finest-----	Sept.29	36.2	36.2	49.0	-----	-----	-----	
Australian choicest-----	Sept.29	35.2	35.0	48.9	-----	-----	-----	
New Zealand, finest								
white-----	Sept.29	28.9	28.9	36.4				
Australian choicest								
white-----	Sept.29	25.1	26.4	35.9				
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter-----	Sept.29	50.2	48.5	48.5	-----	-----	-----	
Choicest cheddar-----	Sept.29	29.6	29.2	29.2				
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter-----	Sept.29	58.3	58.3	54.8	-----	-----	-----	
Cheese-----	Sept.29	32.5	32.5	30.8				
Denmark (Copenhagen)-----	Sept.22	34.9	34.9	46.1	-----	-----	-----	
France (Paris)								
Charentes creamery-----	Oct.3	74.9	69.4	81.4	-----	-----	-----	
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter-----	Sept.28	61.3	60.9	68.4	-----	-----	-----	
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Sept.28	62.0	60.7	62.9	-----	-----	-----	
Cheddar (Wisconsin)-----	Sept.28	40.2	37.5	31.5				
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter-----	Sept.29	42.0	42.0	56.4	-----	-----	-----	
Full cream Gouda-----	Sept.23	23.8	22.1	27.6				
Edam, 40 percent-----	Sept.23	22.5	20.8	25.0				
Belgium (Hasselt)-----	Sept.29	75.1	72.8	76.9	-----	-----	-----	
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery-----	Sept.17	64.2	64.2	66.7	-----	-----	-----	
Ontario white-----	Sept.17	31.9	31.9	36.9				

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, the Commonwealth Economic Committee; and the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

CEYLON'S COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DOWN 40 PERCENT IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Ceylon's copra and coconut oil exports in January-June were 27,980 long tons, oil basis, a decline of 40 percent from those of the first half of 1959. Copra shipments were off 38 percent and coconut oil shipments were down 41 percent. Exports of coconut oil to Europe were less than half those of January-June 1959.

Desiccated coconut shipments of 23,081 long tons were up 8 percent from the first 6 months of 1959 and exports of fresh coconuts reached 10,000 nuts in contrast with only 400 in January-June 1959.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Ceylon, exports by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1959, and January-June 1959 and 1960

Continent and country of destination	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average	January-June		1959	Average	January-June		1959
	1935-39	1959	1960		1935-39	1959	1960	
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America:								
Canada.....	---	---	---	---	8,523:	9,867:	4,970:	1,675
Other.....	1:	---	---	---	2,119:	2,481:	1,249:	1,096
Total.....	1:	---	---	---	10,642:	12,348:	6,219:	2,771
South America.....	---	---	---	---	1,433:	353:	109:	576
Europe:								
Denmark.....	1,605:	---	---	---	35:	---	---	---
France.....	354:	---	---	---	347:	322:	---	---
Germany, West.....	2/ 1,482:	---	---	---	2/ 1,200:	12,217:	5,208:	20
Greece.....	1,526:	---	---	---	120:	---	---	---
Italy.....	6,541:	---	---	---	1,724:	14,288:	8,331:	7,654
Netherlands.....	1,929:	---	---	---	1,976:	8,394:	6,185:	2,014
Poland.....	126:	---	---	---	8:	---	---	---
Sweden.....	---	---	---	---	3,573:	---	---	---
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	---	84:	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	420:	---	---	---	14,160:	3,449:	2,099:	625
Other.....	2,518:	---	---	50:	3,930:	3/ 4,928:	4/ 194:	---
Total.....	16,501:	---	---	50:	27,157:	43,598:	22,017:	10,313
Africa:								
Egypt.....	425:	---	---	---	2,433:	513:	293:	21
Union of South Africa:	---	---	---	---	2,597:	223:	62:	102
Other.....	6:	---	---	---	1,354:	1,239:	729:	484
Total.....	431:	---	---	---	6,384:	1,975:	1,084:	607
Asia:								
China, Mainland.....	---	2,617:	---	---	---	200:	200:	---
India.....	5/ 42,549:	38,008:	17,383:	10,304:	5/ 10,710:	1,826:	1,663:	41
Iran.....	---	212:	40:	48:	6:	3,954:	1,282:	1,480
Iraq.....	20:	66:	29:	76:	315:	150:	100:	---
Israel.....	---	---	---	---	15:	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	5/:	1,122:	612:	442:	5/:	3,867:	1,877:	3,934
Syria.....	60:	215:	---	---	164:	415:	415:	10
Other.....	365:	369:	98:	303:	2,031:	724:	487:	1,118
Total.....	42,994:	42,609:	18,162:	11,173:	13,241:	11,136:	6,024:	6,583
Oceania.....	---	---	---	---	154:	10:	---	60
Grand total.....	59,927:	42,609:	18,162:	11,223:	6/ 59,013:	69,420:	35,453:	20,910

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total Germany.

3/ 15 tons to Finland, 389 tons to Belgium, 3,499 tons to Lithuania, and 1,025 tons to U.S.S.R.

4/ 5 tons to Finland and 189 tons to Belgium.

5/ Pakistan included with India.

6/ Includes 2 tons to ships' stores.

Compiled from official sources.

COTTON EXPORT TAX ABOLISHED IN MOZAMBIQUE

The Government of Portugal recently announced the removal of ad valorem taxes levied on the 1959-60 cotton crop exported from the Portuguese area of Mozambique to countries outside of Portugal.

Abolition of the tax, which amounted to 12 percent of the export value of types 5 and 7, is an effort by the Cotton Export Board to expand sales of Mozambique cotton to countries other than Portugal.

DENMARK'S OILSEED IMPORTS UP

During the first 8 months of 1960 Denmark's imports of oilseeds and oil-bearing materials increased more than one-fourth from the level in the corresponding period of 1959. Imports of soybeans, accounting for over four-fifths of the total, rose more than one-third. Imports of copra also increased one-third, while palm kernels declined over 8,000 tons.

Imports of soybeans from the United States comprised 38 percent of total imports of beans in the first half of 1960, a substantial decline from the 53 percent imported during the first half of 1959. In this period, Mainland China again became the principal supplier even though actual purchases from the United States did not decline materially. Danish crushers attribute this development to the fact that Chinese soybeans were available during the period at prices lower than those for U.S. soybeans.

OILSEEDS: Denmark, imports and exports, by type,
January through August, 1959 and 1960

Item	Imports		Exports	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Soybeans 1/.....	184,019	251,710	---	18
Copra.....	20,235	26,255	---	---
Palm kernels.....	19,227	10,909	---	---
Peanuts.....	2,401	1,580	5	6
Sesame.....	1,595	1,325	---	---
Rapeseed.....	20	27	526	1,290
Mustard seed.....	26	2	2,955	3,784
Flaxseed.....	2,815	4,200	---	263
Other.....	5,727	4,959	140	205
Total.....	236,065	300,967	3,626	5,566

1/ Imports equivalent to 6,761,572 bushels in 1959, and 9,248,802 bushels in 1960.

INDIAN COTTON CROP
NEAR NORMAL

The 1960-61 cotton crop in India is now estimated at 4,000,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--up 21 percent from the 3,300,000 bales produced in the previous season. The increase is attributed mainly to a return to more nearly normal yields than in 1959-60, when flood damage in the state of Bombay and other areas sharply reduced yields. The area planted to cotton this season is currently estimated at 19,250,000 acres, slightly less than in 1959-60.

Rising consumption, coupled with smaller production and stocks, necessitated substantially larger cotton imports during 1959-60, when records for the first 11 months (August-June) show imports of 623,000 bales, against 352,000 in the same months a year earlier. Imports for the full 1959-60 season may total around 750,000 bales--87 percent more than imports of 402,000 bales during 1958-59.

Quantities imported from principal sources during August-June 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: United States 227,000 bales (60,000); Egypt 153,000 (68,000); British East Africa 114,000 (150,000); Sudan 88,000 (68,000); Pakistan 26,000 (5); and Syria 12,000 (98).

Imports during the current season are expected to reach a higher level than in 1959-60, as consumption is exceeding production and some buildup in the relatively low level of stocks is likely. Stocks at the beginning of this season, at an estimated 1,270,000 bales, were down 30 percent from the 1,810,000 bales held on August 1 a year earlier.

Cotton consumption in India has trended upward in recent years. It totaled about 4,400,000 bales in 1959-60. Mill consumption this season is expected to be some larger than the 4,140,000 bales used in 1959-60, as demand for textiles continues firm in both domestic and export markets. Consumption in homes and nonmill industries, including Khadi Board and other programs, is estimated at an annual rate of 260,000 bales.

Exports of Indian cotton dropped sharply during 1959-60 as a result of the smaller crop. A substantial majority of the 1959-60 exports went to Japan, with smaller quantities going to Hong Kong, the United States, France, and other countries. Exports this season may be even smaller than the 188,000-bale figure for the 1959-60 season.

Cotton prices on the Bombay market have remained near the official ceilings for several weeks. Spot quotations at Bombay on October 20, excluding export taxes, were: Broach Vijay, Fine, 13/16-inch, 25.96 U.S. cents per pound; Jarilla, Fine, 25/32-inch, 21.94 cents; and Bengal Desi, Fine (the ceiling was raised about two-thirds cent a pound in September), 18.60 cents per pound.

DUTCH COTTON CONSUMPTION IMPORTS AT RECORD HIGH

Cotton consumption in the Netherlands during 1959-60 amounted to a record 355,000 bales (500 pounds gross)--9 percent more than the 327,000 bales used in the previous season--as most mills operated at near-capacity throughout the season to meet a rising demand in both domestic and export markets.

Export sales of cotton fabrics increased, while sales of synthetics declined. During calendar year 1959, exports of cotton goods totaled 35,000 metric tons, up 9 percent from exports of 32,000 tons in 1958. On the other hand, rayon exports dropped 10 percent during the same period, from 4,972 metric tons to 4,487 tons.

Consumption in 1960-61 is expected to remain near the 1959-60 level; order books are reportedly filled for several months, consumer demand remains firm, export sales are strong, and both raw cotton and cotton goods are priced advantageously compared with synthetics.

Imports of cotton into the Netherlands last season were also at a new high--400,000 bales, against 318,000 bales during 1958-59. The United States was by far the largest source and accounted for 184,000 bales or 46 percent of total imports in 1959-60, compared with only 23,000 bales or 7 percent of the total a year earlier.

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States during 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 75,000 bales (102,000); Belgian Congo 26,000 (24,000); Peru 17,000 (24,000); Brazil 16,000 (3,000); British East Africa 16,000 (33,000); Nigeria 13,000 (14,000); and Sudan 10,000 (9,000).

Since imports are expected to approximate consumption this season, little change is looked for in the stocks of 115,000 bales on hand August 1, 1960.

CANADA'S FLAXSEED, SOYBEAN ESTIMATES REVISED DOWNWARD

Canada's 1960 flaxseed and soybean crops are estimated at 25,114,000 and 5,675,000 bushels, respectively, according to the November 4 report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

While the flaxseed estimate is down 2 percent from the October estimate, it is 42 percent above last year's outturn. The soybean estimate is down 10 percent from the previous estimate of a month earlier and 17 percent from production in 1959.

BELGIANS USING MORE SOYBEANS

Belgian consumption of soybeans in 1960 is estimated at 4.7 million bushels, an increase of 2 million bushels from 1959 and 3.4 million more than in 1958. Almost all the soybeans used in Belgium are imported from the United States. Increasing acceptance of soybean products, especially soybean meal, accounts for the uptrend in soybean crushings.

COMMUNIST CHINA HAS
LARGER PEANUT CROP

Peanut production in Communist China in 1960 is unofficially estimated at 2.7 million short tons, unshelled. This would be an increase of 200,000 tons from 1959.

All the increase is attributed to larger acreage, since yields are believed to have been the same in both years. Acreage in 1960 is estimated at 5.4 million acres against 4.9 million in 1959.

SENEGAL EXPECTS RECORD
PEANUT HARVEST

The Senegalese Ministry of the Rural Economy recently issued the first official estimate of the 1960-61 commercial peanut crop. Production is tentatively set at a record 977,740 short tons, unshelled. This is nearly one-fourth larger than the 1959-60 crop of 792,210 tons and nearly one-tenth larger than the previous record crop of 891,175 tons in 1957-58.

The main reasons cited for the expected bumper crop were: rains were regular and abundant although delayed somewhat; more tested seed was distributed by government agencies; enough peanuts for seed purposes were kept by farmers; much of the seed was treated with fungicide; and acreage was probably larger this year.

COLOMBIA LIFTS BAN ON
COTTONSEED CAKE EXPORTS

Colombia has removed the ban on exports of cottonseed cake and meal imposed in May 1959. Resolution 1195, dated October 31, 1960, authorizes issuance of export licenses for 16,500 tons of cottonseed cake prior to December 31, 1960.

The ban on exports was imposed at the request of dairy farmers, who claimed that such exports were increasing concentrated feed costs. However, the ban had little effect on feed prices. Although oilcake and meal supplies apparently were more than adequate to meet the requirements of domestic concentrated feed producers, other concentrate ingredients were in short supply.

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